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Asks $1.5 Billion For Volunteer Incentives

President Nixon Proposes Draft Legislation To Congress

President Nixon, in his efforts to end the draft and attain a goal of an All-Volunteer Armed Forces, submitted a number of legislative proposals—including a proposed pay raise to increase base pay of recruits by 50 per cent and men with under two years' service by an average of 36 per cent—to the Congress January 28.

His message followed on the heels of a 7.9 per cent across-the-board pay raise, effective January 1, that raised military pay by nearly $1.2 billion per year.

Explaining his position, the President said "The objective of this Administration is to reduce draft calls to zero, subject to the overriding considerations of national security—and as long as we need the draft, to make it as fair and equitable as we can.

"Over the past nine months," the President noted, "the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Selective Service have initiated a comprehensive series of steps designed to help us achieve that goal. Average draft calls are now substantially lower than they were when this Administration assumed office, and we have significantly improved the consistency and fairness of the draft system. We shall continue these actions at an accelerated pace."

Specifically, the President's proposals included:

- An investment of an additional $1.5 billion to make military service more attractive to present and potential mem-

(Continued On Page Seven)

COMMANDERS DIGEST

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE • WASHINGTON, D.C.

EXTRA

Vol. 9, No. 17 February 6, 1971

DoD Budget Of $76 Billion Sought For Fiscal Year 1972

The Department of Defense has proposed budget outlays totaling $76 billion to maintain the nation's strength and defenses during Fiscal Year 1972, officials told newsmen at a briefing January 29.

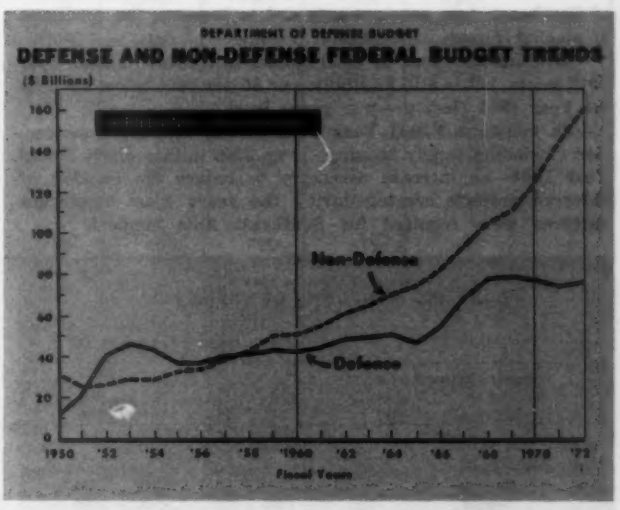
The total Federal outlays proposed in President Nixon's Fiscal Year 1972 budget calls for $229.2 billion.

Within the framework of the new Defense Department budget are requests to provide modernization and an improved readiness of small active forces as well as for development of advanced weapons systems to assure future national security, strength and war deterrence.

Defense programs in the Fiscal Year 1972 budget continue to be strongly influenced by military and civilian pay increases.

For the first time, the amounts proposed for future pay-increase supplementals are shown in the Defense section of the Federal budget rather than in the Government-wide contingency amount. These increases are programmed at $945 million in Fiscal Year 1971 and $2.4 billion in Fiscal Year 1972.

Though the new budget reflects an increase of $1.5 billion over that of Fiscal Year 1971 in current dollars in constant Fiscal



Year 1972 prices, outlays show a reduction of $3.6 billion. Pay and price increases "more than offset" current dollar increases.

The Fiscal Year 1972 Defense budget also reflects the first full year's cycle under the new planning-programming-budgeting philosophy and subsequent innovations initiated by Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird.

(Continued On Page Two)

DoD Budget Of $76 Billion Sought For Fiscal Year 1972

(Continued From Page One)

Basically, it is called a "fiscally constrained budget" rather than a "requirements based budget." In short, what the Services believe they need to perform their mission and maintain operations, must in the final analysis be compatible with a total Defense Department dollar figure down from the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

Another significant aspect of the Fiscal Year 1972 defense budget is the continued reordering of national priorities. It reflects a reduced proportion of the Federal budget and also a lesser portion of the Gross National Product (GNP). For example, the Fiscal Year 1972 budget represents 6.8 per cent of the GNP—the lowest since 1951—and 32.1 per cent of the total Federal budget—the lowest since 1950.

Significant Change

Also, there has been a significant change in Defense budget content in Fiscal Year 1972 as compared with Fiscal Year 1971. Here are some prime examples:

—Operations and Maintenance (O & M) funding—in both current and constant Fiscal Year 1972 prices—decreases from Fiscal Year 1971 while Procurement, Research, Developing, Testing and Evaluation (RDT&E) and military construction increase.

—Emphasis is placed in Fiscal Year 1972 on weapons and facilities modernization to offset prior year deferrals because of Southeast Asia requirements and to increase the readiness of smaller forces.

—RDT&E increases by $500 million in constant Fiscal Year 1972 prices, but is still $1.4 billion or 15 per cent below the Fiscal Year 1964 (last pre-war year) level.

—In constant Fiscal Year 1972 prices, military construction (including family housing) is up $300 million above Fiscal Year 1964—an increase necessary to reduce the backlog of deferred projects created during the years when significant rsources were required for Southeast Asia support.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE BUDGET

COST AND MANPOWER COMPARISONS

($ Billions)

	FY 1964	FY 1968	FY 1971	FY 1972
CURRENT DOLLAR OUTLAYS				
PAY AND RELATED COSTS	22.0	32.6	38.4	39.6
GOODS AND SERVICES	28.6	45.4	36.1	36.4
TOTAL	50.6	78.0	74.5	76.0
MANPOWER				
MILITARY	2,685	3,547	2,899	2,585
CIVILIAN	1,035	1,267	1,104	1,082
DEFENSE RELATED INDUSTRY	2,280	3,470	2,240	2,100
TOTAL	6,000	8,304	6,043	5,747

Current Manpower Status (December 1970)

MILITARY	2,880
CIVILIAN	1,120
INDUSTRY	2,360
TOTAL	6,360

DEFENSE WARTIME BUDGET TRENDS

INDEX OF CHANGES, IN CONSTANT PRICES

	INDEX		
	PREWAR	PEAK	POSTWAR
WORLD WAR II (FY 1940-45-48)	100	3,839	405
KOREA (FY 1950-53-56)	100	290	218
SOUTHEAST ASIA (FY 1964-68-72)	100	132	100

—The Volunteer Armed Force program is budgeted at $1.5 billion for Fiscal Year 1972—the bulk of which is dependent upon legislative action by the Congress, as the Defense Department continues to move toward the zero draft goal.

Defense officials see the Defense cutback leveling off in Fiscal Year 1972 with the rate of manpower reductions significantly less and force levels showing relatively small changes.

Greater budget emphasis is given to investment programs for equipment modernization and backlog reductions, along with an increased RDT&E effort.

Being Stabilized

Officials said that the Fiscal Year 1972 budget envisions no significant base closure actions as the Defense base structure and work-force is being stabilized. They did indicate that workload re-alignments could result in limited work-force shifts between bases.

A summary of the personnel situation presented by the Defense Department reveals the following facts:

—There is a general leveling off from strengths projects for the end of Fiscal Year 1972. Defense strengths will be slightly higher than Fiscal Year 1964 at the end of Fiscal Year 1971 and will be below the Fiscal Year 1964 strengths by the end of Fiscal Year 1972.

—Military personnel will be reduced from a Fiscal Year 1968 peak of 3.5 million to an end Fiscal Year 1972 strength of 2.5 million. The Fiscal Year 1964 strength was almost 2.7 million.

—Civilian personnel Fiscal Year 1972 strength of 1,082,000 is 50,000 above Fiscal Year 1964, but after considering an approximate 100,000 through "civilianization" programs, it is below Fiscal Year 1964. Civilian strength reductions in Fiscal Year 1972 will be about 22,000 as compared with 57,000 in Fiscal Year 1971.

—Defense-related industrial employment will decrease in Fiscal Year 1972 by 80,000 as compared to a Fiscal Year 1971 reduction of over 250,000. Fiscal Year 1972 employment will be somewhat below the Fiscal Year 1964 level.

—Overall direct and related Defense employment dropped about one million in Fiscal Year 1971. The Fiscal Year 1972

(Continued On Page Four)

Department of Defense — OUTLAYS BY FUNCTIONAL TITLE — Fiscal Years 1964-1972

(Millions of Dollars)

Functional Classification	FY 1964	FY 1968	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1972
Military Personnel					
Active Forces	12,312	18,988	21,977	20,516	18,870
Reserve Forces	674	871	1,054	1,182	1,235
Total - Military Personnel	12,986	19,859	23,031	21,698	20,105
Retired Military Personnel	1,209	2,095	2,849	3,394	3,744
Operation and Maintenance	11,932	20,578	21,609	20,380	20,234
Procurement					
Aircraft	6,053	9,462	7,948	6,603	6,167
Missiles	3,577	2,219	2,912	3,036	3,348
Ships	2,078	1,356	2,066	1,993	2,268
Combat Vehicles, Weapons and Torpedoes	(a)	738	647	460	413
Ordnance, Vehicles & Related Equipment	1,597	5,709	4,973	3,686	3,197
Electronics and Communications	1,264	1,595	1,182	1,040	917
Other Procurement	782	2,204	1,857	1,629	1,626
Total - Procurement	15,351	23,283	21,584	18,448	17,936
Research, Development, Test, & Evaluation	7,021	7,747	7,166	7,281	7,504
Military Construction	1,026	1,281	1,168	1,200	1,523
Family Housing	580	495	614	629	726
Civil Defense	107	108	80	74	77
Special Foreign Currency Program	-	2	1	3	5
Revolving and Management Funds	-452	2,090	-807	-506	-320
Trust Funds and Offsetting Receipts b/	-183	-164	-145	-175	-139
Military and Civilian Pay Increase	-	-	-	945	2,430
Volunteer Armed Force	-	-	-	-	1,150
Total - Military Functions	49,577	77,373	77,150	73,370	74,975
Military Assistance	1,485	601	609	1,205	1,110
MAP Trust Fund and Offsetting Receipts b/	-276	53	122	-75	-85
Total - Military Assistance	1,209	654	731	1,130	1,025
Total - Department of Defense	50,786	78,027	77,880	74,500	76,000
Summary by Component					
Department of the Army	12,011	25,223	24,749	22,063	21,025
Department of the Navy	14,466	22,071	22,505	21,324	21,275
Department of the Air Force	20,456	25,734	24,867	23,368	22,855
Defense Agencies/OSD	695	1,606	1,442	1,510	1,597
Defense-wide	1,842	2,631	3,506	4,085	4,564
Civil Defense	107	108	80	74	77
Military and Civilian Pay Increase	-	-	-	945	2,430
Volunteer Armed Force	-	-	-	-	1,150
Military Assistance	1,209	654	731	1,130	1,025
Total - Department of Defense	50,786	78,027	77,880	74,500	76,000

a/ Amount included in entry for "Ordnance, Vehicles and Related Equipment."

b/ Trust funds, offsetting receipts, etc. are estimated for fiscal year 1964.

OASD(Comptroller)
January 29, 1971

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE BUDGET

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

($ Billions)

	FY 1964	FY 1968	FY 1971	FY 1972
OUTLAYS				
CURRENT DOLLARS	50.8	78.0	74.5	76.0
CONSTANT FY 1972 PRICES	75.8	99.9	79.8	76.0
% OF GNP	8.3%	9.5%	7.4%	6.8%
% OF FEDERAL BUDGET	41.8%	42.5%	33.9%	32.1%
OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY				
CURRENT DOLLARS	50.8	75.9	75.3	79.2
CONSTANT FY 1972 PRICES	75.8	97.6	80.5	79.2

BUDGET **(Continued From Page Two)**

decrease will be less than 300,000, reflecting a significant reduction in the rate of decline.

The Defense Department said that qualitatively, strategic forces have been improved since Fiscal Year 1964 with increases in strategic missiles as the strategic bomber force has been phased down.

The general purpose forces are below Fiscal Year 1964 levels with three fewer Army divisions, eight fewer carriers, 14 fewer Air Force tactical squadrons and 274 fewer commissioned ships in the fleet.

It was pointed out that many of these general purpose forces continue to be committed to Southeast Asia although total force levels are below Fiscal Year 1964 pre-war force levels.

A Defense official said "this reflects further the decreasing level of U.S. activity in Southeast Asia and the application of the Nixon Doctrine."

The operation and maintenance outlay costs requested in Fiscal Year 1972 is $20.2 billion, while the retirement pay for military personnel is proposed at $3.7 billion.

A summary of requested dollars by component in the Fiscal Year 1972 budget shows Army requesting $21.0 billion; Navy $21.2 billion; Air Force $22.8 billion; Defense Agencies/OSD $1.6 billion; Defense-wide $4.6 billion. To that is added Military and civilian pay increases $2.4 billion; Volunteer Armed Force $1.1 billion, Civil Defense $77 million; and Military Assistance, $1 billion. (Note: Figures have been rounded off and may differ slightly.

It is interesting to note that during the Southeast Asia war the Defense budget increased by one-third over pre-SEA. It has now returned to the pre-SEA level even though some U.S. combat activity continues as Phase I of Vietnamization ends (which means the end of U.S. combat responsibility)—and the U.S. proceeds with the Phase II turnover of support activities to South Vietnam.

Top 'Freedoms' Winners To Net $1,000 Apiece

Two Army men have garnered top honors in the Freedoms Foundation's 1970 Military Letter Awards Program to be presented February 15.

Captain Tibor Bierbaum, active duty, and **Private First Class Edward R. DeBrava**, with the Army Reserve, received $1,000 and George Washington Honor Medals for their letters on the 1970 theme "Freedom—Privilege or Obligation?"

Capt. Bierbaum, 31, assigned to the John F. Kennedy Center for Military Assistance at Fort Bragg, N.C., was born in Sopron, Hungary. He fled from the Communist-dominated country following the 1956 revolution, escaping to the U.S. when he was 18 years old. He joined the U.S. Army in 1959 and is now an American citizen.

Reserve Band

PFC DeBrava is a trumpeter with the Army Reserve's 307th Army Band at Elkins Park, Pa., a Philadelphia suburb.

Cash awards of $100 and George Washington Honor Medals also will be presented to 11 other military personnel. They include:

Army Captain Carl A. Bowen, Battery D, Staff and Faculty Battalion, Ft. Sill, Okla.; Army Specialist Fourth Class John A. Meadows, 35th Supply and Service Battalion, Germany; Army Lieutenant Colonel James G. Van Straten, Army Medical Service Corps, Washington, D.C.; Navy Lieutenant (j.g.) Jon Anderson, USS Piedmont; Air Force Master Sergeant Marvin W. Reid, 475th Service Squadron, Misawa Air Base, Japan; Marine Captain Ralph W. Deaver, 1st Marine Corps District, Garden City, N.Y.; Marine Lance Corporal Jimmie Painter Jr., 3d Marine Division, FPO, San Francisco; Marine Corporal Larry R. Fourniquet, 15th Motor Transport Co., Amarillo, Tex.; Private Marin J. Folkertsma, 461st General Supply Company, Michigan National Guard, Detroit; Cadet Wilfred H. Heitritter, 5th Army ROTC Instructor Group, University of Iowa; and Lieutenant Thomas L. Osborne, Opa Locka, Fla., Coast Guard Air Station.

The honor medals and cash awards will be presented at the 22nd annual Freedoms Foundation awards ceremony February 15 at Valley Forge, Pa. The recipients will be given a special tour of Valley Forge State Park, site of George Washington's famous Revolutionary War encampment during the bitter winter of 1777-78.

1971 Program

"What Is An American?" will be the theme of the 1971 Freedoms Foundation Military Letter Awards Program.

Letters for the annual letter writing program must not exceed 500 words and must include the service member's name, rank, social security number, complete military and home addresses, and branch of service or Reserve component.

Entries should be sent to Freedoms Foundation, Valley Forge, Pa., 19481 before the Nov. 1, 1971, deadline.

Navy Secretary Cites New 'Future' Policy Decision

The Navy has made a major policy decision in face of a reduced Defense Department budget: **Hold the line as best possible for the present and put the emphasis, and money, on the future.**

That is the way Secretary of the Navy John H. Chafee explained it to the Commonwealth Club of California in San Francisco, January 15.

Secretary Chafee's address included a complete rundown of Soviet capabilities at sea with emphasis on their "strongest arm"—the submarine fleet of some 350 subs of which 85 are nuclear. In comparison, the U.S. is building four submarines a year and have 146 in all.

He made these points about the Soviet fleet:

- Soviet submarines, like our Polaris, armed with long-range missiles, are known to be on patrol off our Atlantic and Pacific coasts.
- Although the Soviets don't fly fixed-wing planes from ships, since they have nothing comparable to our attack carriers, they do have a very capable naval air arm which operates from fields ashore.
- A third arm of Soviet sea power is the fishing fleet, with some 20,000 sea-going boats, almost all new.
- In the field of oceanography, the Soviet fleet of more than 150 research vessels is by far the largest in the world and lends direct support to their powerful submarine force.

RECORD MAKER. A Navy P-3C, similar to the one in this photo, set a world distance record January 22 by flying nonstop from Japan to the East Coast of the United States. Commander Donald H. Lilienthal, USN, piloted the turboprop plane 7,010 statute miles without refueling. The record must be verified by the National Aeronautic Association. The previous record was set by a Soviet IL-18 turboprop in 1967.

IN THE FACE of this threat, the Navy has made its decision—hold fast for the present and put the emphasis on the future.

Secretary Chafee explained:

We have made the decision to retire many of our older ships now and put the money saved into research and development and the construction of new, much more capable ships and planes for the final decades of this century.

Thus, we have put procurement of new ships, weapons, systems ahead of the maintenance of large forces at sea right now. We have invested in research and development in order to have more ways to counter the developing Soviet threat.

WE ARE INVESTIGATING and developing such dramatically new and promising concepts as hydrofoil ships and surface effect ships which ride on a bubble of trapped air just above the surface. Both are capable of very high speeds, which multiplies their effectiveness both offensively and defensively.

Our new submarines will be faster, quieter, deeper-diving and better armed than any at sea.

We are investing in intelligence, surveillance and command and control, the sort of things which provide us with the information and the ability we need to make the best possible use of our smaller but more effective forces.

We are putting more money into electronics, which is rapidly becoming so important that any war in the future may well be lost or won on that issue alone.

And, finally, and most important, we are investing in our people.

We are, in other words, cutting back as far as we feel is safe on present-day forces so that we will have the modern Navy we will need in the future.

WE ALL SENSE A MOOD in this country that demands more federal funds for domestic purposes—for schools and hospitals, for health care and housing, for pollution clean-up in our air and water—objectives that everyone in this room is for also.

I am as concerned about these things as anyone.

But, some vigorously proclaim that these objectives can all be paid for by spending less on defense. Why bother having so many soldiers, sailors and airmen, ships, bases and planes? The defense establishment can be cut way back, say the tempting persuaders.

These understandable arguments and yearnings have been voiced throughout history, most recently and strongly in this country in the 1930s. And we all know the result—a weak America, an attractive target and a war that cost thousands of times in dollars and suffering than proper preparation would have cost.

To preserve peace costs money, effort, determination and preparedness.

'Progress towards a meaningful detente in an era of negotiation will, therefore, require the maintenance of a strong collective posture.'

—NATO In The 1970s

The 1970s could develop into an era of successful negotiations between members of the North Atlantic Alliance and those of the Warsaw Pact.

That thought was included in the "Annex" of the final Communique of the North Atlantic Council meeting in Ministerial Sessions in Brussels, Belgium, late last year.

The Annex—or report—states that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's approach to security in the 1970s will continue to be based on the twin concepts of defense and "detente" (a relaxing of strained relations) and defense problems cannot be seen in isolation but must be viewed in the broader context of the Alliance's basic purpose of insuring the security of its members.

"There is a close inter-relationship between the maintenance of adequate defensive strength and the negotiation of settlements affecting the security of the member states," the report said.

Further, on western initiative, there are now negotiations under way between East and West which could lead to a real relaxation of tensions.

For example, it is hoped that there will be satisfactory progress in on-going talks on a limitation of strategic nuclear weapons and on an improvement of the situation in and around Berlin. Also, there is hope in other current negotiations between individual members of NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

Improved Relations

The report states that the Alliance will continue to seek improved East-West relations, and in the framework of this effort, one of the principal aims will be to engage the Soviet Union and its allies in meaningful talks on mutual and balanced force reductions and other disarmament measures.

"Progress in this field would facilitate dealing with the defense problems of the next decade (1970s)," the report stated, adding: "This period might also see convened one or more conferences on European security and cooperation."

USSR Relations

The report states that the evidence so far suggests that the USSR, intent on extending and strengthening its political power, conducts its international relations "on the basis of concepts, some of which are not conducive to detente."

In particular, it says, its concept of sovereignty is clearly "inconsistent with United Nations' principles."

But at the same time, Soviet military capabilities, besides guaranteeing the USSR's security, continue to increase and provide formidable backing for the wide-ranging assertion of Soviet influence and presence, persistently raising questions regarding their intentions.

"In real terms," the report states, "there has been a continuous rise in Soviet defense and defense-related expenditures between 1965 and 1969, from about five to six per cent per year on the average, and the evidence is that the USSR is continuing to strengthen its military establishments still further."

Growth of Power

The position of the Alliance and its member countries during this period of exploration and negotiation, with special reference to European security and mutual force reductions, would be weakened, the report stated, if NATO were to reduce its forces unilaterally, especially those in the European area, and, in particular, at a time when it is confronted with a steady growth in Soviet military power, which manifests itself, above all, in the strategic nuclear strength for defense as well as for deterrence, thus furnishing a sound basis from which to negotiate and underlining that negotiation is the only sensible road open.

Progress towards a meaningful detente in an era of negotiation will, therefore, require the maintenance of a strong collective posture.

So, where does this leave the NATO defense strategy? The report reaffirms that the present NATO defense strategy of deterrence and defense, with its constituent concepts of flexibility in response and forward defense, will remain valid. It will continue to require an appropriate mix of nuclear and conventional forces.

A Key Element

It is hoped, however that success in strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) will be achieved. Allied strategic nuclear capability will in any event remain a key element in the security of the West during the 1970s, it was explained.

The report said that currently "adequate nuclear forces exist and it will be essential to insure that this capability, which includes the continued commitment of theater nuclear forces, is maintained."

The report said "careful attention needs to be paid to priorities in improving NATO's conventional strength in the 1970s."

In the allocation of resources, priority will be given to measures most critical to a balanced Alliance defense posture in terms of deterrent effect, ability to resist external political pressure, and the prompt availability or rapid enhancement of the forward defense capability in a developing crisis.

In addition to a capability to deter and counter major deliberate aggression, Allied forces should be so structured and organized as to be capable of dealing also with aggressions and incursions with more limited objectives associated with intimidation or the creation of "faits accomplis," or with those aggressions which might be the result of accident

or miscalculation. In short, the report said, Allied forces should be so structured and organized to deter and counter any kind of aggressions.

Effective Defense Posture

The report called for "close collaboration among all member states" to insure "the most effective collective defense posture."

It is equally important, the report continued, that the burden of maintaining the necessary military strength should be borne co-operatively with each member making an appropriate contribution.

Concerning the commitment of forces, the opinion was expressed that the commitment of substantial North American forces deployed in Europe is essential both politically and militarily for effective deterrence and defense and to demonstrate the solidarity of NATO.

Their replacement by European forces would be no substitute, the report said, adding: "At the same time their significance is closely related to an effective and improved European defense effort."

It was explained that 10 of the European countries had consulted among themselves to determine how it would be possible for them individually and collectively to make a more substantial contribution to the over-all defense of the Treaty area.

Improve Capability

As a result the 10 countries decided to adopt a special European Defense Improvement Program that went well beyond previously existing plans and designed to improve Alliance capability in specific fields . . .

The program will comprise:

—An additional collective contribution in the order of $420 million over five years, to NATO common infrastructure to accelerate work on the NATO integrated communications system and on aircraft survival measures.

—Numerous important additions and improvements to national forces, costing at least $450-500 million over the next five years plus very substantial further amounts thereafter; the forces concerned will all be committed to NATO.

—Other significant financial measures to improve collective defense capability, costing $79 million over the next two years.

President Proposes Draft Reforms

(Continued From Page One)

bers of the Armed Forces—most of the money to be used to provide a pay raise for enlisted men and women with less than two years of service.

- Increases in quarters allowances for personnel in the lower enlisted grades.
- Establishment of a test program of special pay incentives designed to attract more volunteers into enlistment and training for Army combat skills.
- Direction to the Secretary of Defense to recommend such further additions to military compensation for Fiscal Year 1973 as may be necessary to make the financial rewards of military life fully competitive with those in the civilian sector.
- Expansion of efforts in the areas of recruiting, medical scholarships, Reserve Officers Training Programs, improvement of barracks housing and other programs to enhance the quality of military life.
- Continuation and strengthening of Department of Defense efforts to emphasize recognition of the individual needs and capabilities of all military personnel.

The President also asked Congress to extend the current draft law, which expires next July 1, for an additional two years—to July 1, 1973. "Normally," he noted, "the Congress has extended induction authority for four year intervals . . . We shall make every endeavor to reduce draft calls to zero by that time, carefully and continually re-examining our position as we proceed toward that goal."

President Nixon stated: "No one knows precisely when we can end conscription. It depends on many things—including the level of military forces that will be required for our national security, the degree to which the combination of military pay increases and enhanced benefits will attract and hold enough volunteers to maintain the forces we need, and the attitude of young people toward military service.

"While I am confident that our plan will achieve its objective of reducing draft calls to zero, even the most optimistic observers agree that we would not be able to end the draft in the next year or so without seriously weakening our military forces and impairing our ability to forestall threats to the peace.

"Considerations of national security thus make it imperative that we continue induction authority at this time," he added.

"As long as we must continue to rely on the draft to meet a portion of our military manpower requirements, we must make the draft as equitable as possible," he said.

To that end, he proposed legislation to modify the present draft law, including resubmission of recommendations sent to the 91st Congress last year, which would:

—Permit the phasing out of undergraduate student deferments and also exemptions for divinity students, and

—Establish a uniform national call by lottery sequence numbers each month, to ensure that men throughout the country with the same lottery numbers would have relatively equal liability to induction.

(SEE STORY ON PAGE 15)

The President said that the legislation he was proposing included a number of other amendments which "will improve the administration of existing draft law," but did not enumerate the additional proposals.

The draft will be needed for the immediate future, the President explained. "Moreover," he added, "even when the draft has been ended, we will have to maintain some form of a standby system that could be re-activated in case of emergency.

"While the reforms proposed in our existing draft system are essential, however, it must be remembered that they are improvements in a system that will be used only as long as the draft is necessary.

"With an end to the draft," he concluded, "we will demonstrate to the world the responsiveness of our system of government—and we will also demonstrate our continuing commitment to the principle of ensuring for the individual the greatest possible measure of freedom."

The C-9 Nightingale is capable of carrying 30 litter patients and 40 all-ambulatory patients at speeds in excess of 500 miles an hour. Below, a back rub is a special treat for bed-ridden patients on long flights.

'HELP FROM ABOVE'

(U.S. AIR FORCE PHOTOS)

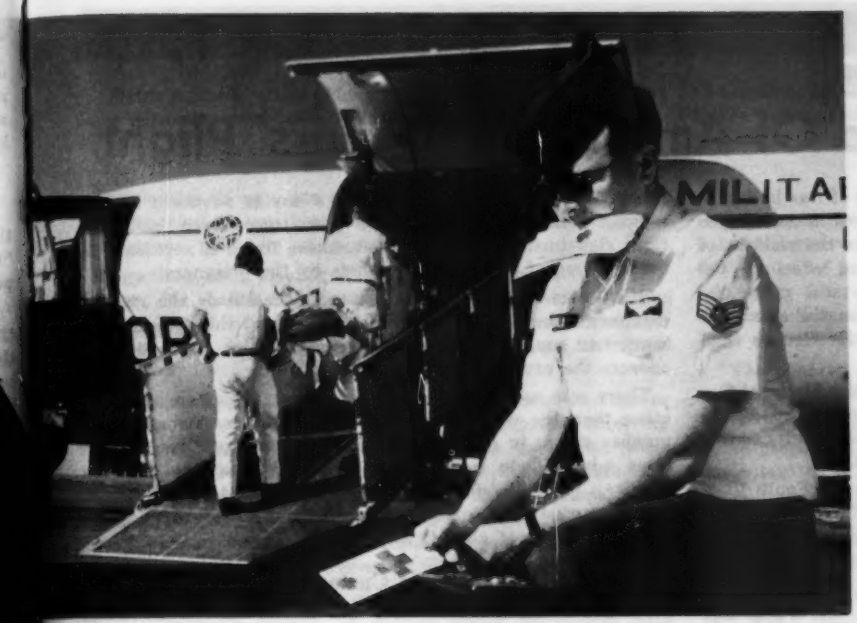
Help from Above is the designation for the modern medical airborne facilities operated by U.S. Air Force experienced and professional flight and aeromedical crews for U.S. military personnel and their dependents.

The patients vary from a six-year-old with a cornea transplant . . . to a wounded Marine headed for specialized therapy . . . to a soldier with a leg injury. The Air Force handles more than 60,000 such cases each year.

Help from Above includes a fleet of 12 twin-jet McDonnell-Douglas C-9 Nightingales which airlift patients to 500 medical facilities. The aircraft can operate at near the speed of sound and at altitudes of more than 30,000 feet.

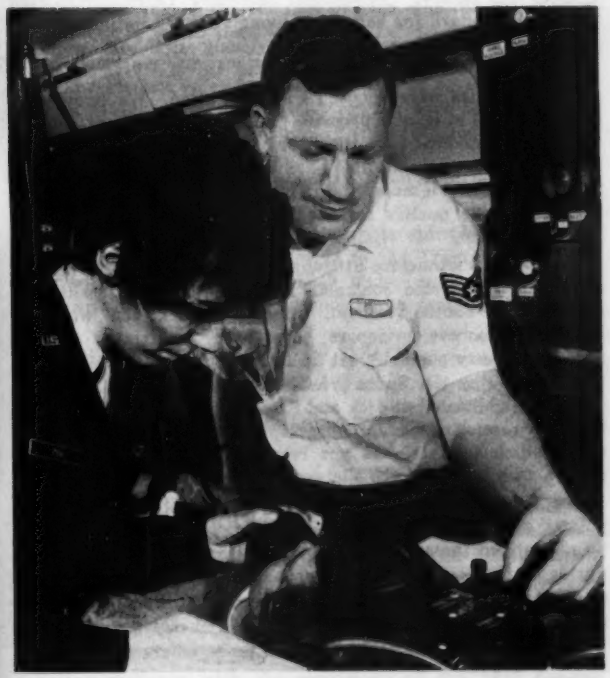
Help from Above is the creed of the Military Airlift Command's 375th Aeromedical Airlift Wing, Scott AFB, Ill., which operates the C-9s within the United States.

Below, eating a hot meal aboard the C-9 can be fu
—when a pretty nurse does the feeding.



Personal possessions are given special handling by flight crewmen.

A patient on crutches is given TLC by flight nurse aboard C-9.



Patients with serious injuries are assisted by medical personnel using latest equipment during flights.

DoD Secretary Talks to Religious Group

Broadcasters Told Of American Prisoners' Plight

Addressing the plight of American prisoners of war in Southeast Asia, Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird acknowledged that widespread public and official concern for the welfare of these Americans has produced some positive effect in the sensitive issue. He also emphasized there is still gross disregard on the part of the North Vietnamese for the standards of civilized prisoner management required by the Geneva Convention.

Addressing the 28th annual convention of the National Religious Broadcasters in Washington, D.C., January 26, Secretary Laird called attention to the continued void of information about Americans held in South Vietnam and Laos.

He said that of 80 men known to be prisoners in South Vietnam, only one has been allowed to write a letter and he only a single letter. Although their families write to them regularly, Mr. Laird said, the United States does not know if any of these men have ever received a letter.

The Secretary of Defense said that about one-half of the 1,550 American servicemen-prisoners or missing in action in Southeast Asia are Army and Marine ground forces and Air Force crewmen in South Vietnam and Laos. The remainder are airmen of the Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps whose planes were brought down over North Vietnam.

The vast majority of prisoners, according to Mr. Laird, were taken prior to the November 1, 1968, bombing halt, which means, for the most part, Americans still alive under the conditions of their captivity either in the northern or southern area have endured these conditions for at least 27 months. Many have been captive or missing for more than twice this period

List Not Complete

Regarding recent efforts of the North Vietnamese to communicate the names of some prisoners to certain United States Senators, Secretary Laird said, "We know the list is not complete. It does not include some who we know were prisoners in North Vietnam, nor does it include any of the men held in South Vietnam and Laos where almost half of the 1,550 Americans were lost."

Addressing prompt identification and reporting of prisoners of war when they are captured as a requirement of the Geneva Convention, Mr. Laird said for many years the enemy made "not even a pretense of compliance with this requirement."

Further, he said, in its recent effort "to convince skeptical world opinion that the prisoners are receiving proper treatment," Hanoi allowed filmed interviews to be conducted by certain international press representatives "with a handful of prisoners" on Christmas Day. Certain facts about these films should be considered, he said.

"We got a very brief look at a small number of men. Interviews were carefully controlled. Only four questions were permitted. These had to be submitted a day in advance; no last minute thoughts or ideas were permitted. Even with this tight structuring, the North Vietnamese found it necessary to censor some of the comments made by the prisoners.

"Little was said about the prisoners' health or the medical treatment they receive. Discussion about their diets was limited to superficial, broad generalities which really did not address the problem," he said.

There was no news, he said, about any American prisoners other than the very few interviewed and a somewhat larger number shown in photographs taken by the press representatives admitted to a particular North Vietnamese prisoner facility. [*The Defense Department has identified about 40 Americans who appeared in interviews or photographs, none of whom were not already known to be prisoners.*]

Public Curiosity

"This propaganda show does not satisfy the requirements of the Geneva Convention. In fact, these films themselves are a violation of the Convention, for it prohibits the exploitation of prisoners for propaganda purposes and forbids exposing them to public curiosity," he said.

In describing other ways in which Hanoi still flagrantly ignores the Geneva Convention, Secretary Laird emphasized that this standard for behavior among civilized nations at war requires immediate release of seriously sick and wounded prisoners as soon as they are able to travel.

"Our enemies have ignored this obligation. We know that there are men in Hanois prisoner facilities who have not gotten the kind of medical care they need and deserve. Since conditions in South Vietnam and Laos are undoubtedly even worse than in North Vietnam, there probably are many prisoners there, too, who qualify for the immediate release outlined in the Convention," Mr. Laird stressed.

The North Vietnamese attitude concerning expedient release of sick and wounded contrasts markedly, he said, "with the situation in South Vietnam, where 186 sick and wounded North Vietnamese prisoners have been repatriated despite numerous, petty obstacles set up by the other side." Mr. Laird referenced also the South Vietnamese repatriation action to return an additional 35 sick and wounded North Vietnamese to their own country on January 25 during the Tet holiday, a move which to date, has not resulted in reciprocal repatriation action by the North Vietnamese.

The Geneva Convention further requires, Secretary Laird pointed out, regular inspection of all prisoner of war facilities by a qualified impartial body, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross. There has been no such inspections of any of the Communist camps in North Vietnam, South Vietnam, or Laos, he said.

By contrast PW camps in South Vietnam, where the Republic

of Vietnam holds about 37,000 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong Prisoners, are regularly inspected by the ICRC.

Talk To Prisoners

Deficiencies, if any, are corrected. ICRC inspectors may, at their choosing, talk with any of the prisoners held by the South Vietnamese, privately or in groups.

Regarding mail privileges spelled out in the Geneva Convention, Mr. Laird said that even in North Vietnam, where the number of letters received has increased substantially in the past year, mail to and from prisoners has, in fact, been severely and capriciously restricted.

"Some men who have been prisoners for three or four or more years have only within the past year reported receiving their first letter from home—despite the fact that their families have been writing regularly since their capture. Although the other side has announced families may send small packages to the prisoners every other month, there is evidence permissible items are removed from some packages and other packages are not even delivered at all," he said.

In the event of the death of a prisoner, Mr. Laird said, the captor nation is obliged to provide death certificates with essential information about the cricumstances.

"Suffice it to say that we have not gotten all of the information we are entitled to about those prisoners who have died. I can think of no reason why the other side refuses to provide the basic information which would ease at least part of the needless suffering of the families of men who did not survive the incident in which they were lost," he stressed.

The Secretary emphasized that international law imposes strict and explicit rules for the treatment of prisoners of war. a series of agreements, he said, stretches back for more than 100 years; and, through customary international law as well, civilized nations have agreed to abide by a code of conduct that forbids the barbarous practices often visited on captives in earlier times.

The most current formulation of this standard of conduct is the Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War completed in 1949 under sponsorship of the ICRC with 61 nations participating in its drafting.

128 Nations Agreed

"Presently, 128 nations, including all of the nations participating in hostilities in Southeast Asia on both sides, have agreed to abide by the Geneva Convention," Secretary Laird said.

The Secretary of Defense strongly refuted allegations that the Geneva Convention does not apply to the present conflict because there has been no declaration of war on either side. He quoted directly from Article 2 of the 1949 Convention, which states the agreement does not apply only to all cases of declared war but also to any other armed conflict that "may arise between two or more of the contracting parties even if the state of war is not recognized by one of them."

Full compliance with the provisions of the 1949 Geneva Convention, Mr. Laird said, is the United States' first objective in the prisoner of war issue, with the ultimate objective being to reunite the prisoners with their long-suffering families.

Raised Their Voices

Millions of Americans, Secretary Laird said, have participated in letter-writing campaigns to express their commitment to the cause of justice for the prisoners. The political and moral leaders in other lands, as well as uncounted private citizens too, have been stirred to raise their voices on behalf of the PWs and the MIAs.

"The concern shown by so many people has been deeply gratifying and it has had some effect," he said.

Mr. Laird referenced also President Nixon's comprehensive peace proposal, including immediate exchange of all prisoners, made last October 7.

"Even without a peace settlement in Southeast Asia, the President is ready, as is the government in Saigon, to agree to exchange the North Vietnamese prisoners held by the South Vietnamese for all prisoners held by the enemy in North Vietnam, South Vietnam, and Laos. This offer, made in December, would result in the release of 10 times as many men to the other side as it would to the United States and our allies. Unhappily, the response of the enemy to this generous offer has been negative," Mr. Laird said.

Concerning his January trip to Vietnam, Secretary Laird said the matter of prisoners and the missing was discussed with top officials of both the United States and other nations and that he was "pleased to learn that friendly forces are instructed to take advantage of any opportunity to rescue Free World prisoners in connection with their combat operations."

Secretary Laird said, if he had the decision to make over again—in the same circumstances—he would still decide as he did last fall in recommending the task force of thoroughly trained volunteers attempt to rescue Americans from an enemy prison.

Though no prisoners were there at the time of the November raid, the Secretary said, "I do not regret the rescue effort."

"We knew at the time of this operation that American PWs had been at Son Tay. What we did not know was whether U. S. prisoners were still there. There was some possibility they were. It was less than a 100 per cent probability, maybe even less than 50 per cent. But it was a positive change they were still there. Given that chance—in the face of uncertainty —I felt we owed it to the PWs and to their families to attempt a rescue effort," he said.

"I need not point out the needless human tragedy which results from Hanoi's policy toward the prisoners of war and the missing. It is tragic for those Americans who are held in Southeast Asia. It is tragic for wives, and parents, and children here in our country—particularly for those who do not know the fate of the man who went off to this conflict.

"The courage that these men and families display commands our awe and admiration," the Secretary concluded.

HE IS AMERICA

EDITORS NOTE: Nearly 1,600 young men of the Armed Forces of the United States are Prisoners of War (POW) or Missing in Action (MIA) as a result of the war in Vietnam. Locked in bamboo cages or filthy cells by an enemy who refuses to follow the rules of the Geneva Convention, these are men who have paid a dear price for their country and now ask that country not to forget them.

They will not be forgotten!

Who is the Prisoner of War or the young man who is Missing in Action?

Simply, he is the Nation—an American fighting man dedicated to the principles which made us free.

Collectively, he is a man of many faces . . . the guy next door . . . the fellow across the country. He is near and he is far.

He is of many Faiths and philosophies. He worships as a Catholic, Jew, Protestant, or maybe a Buddhist—or maybe he does not worship at all, in the formal sense of the word.

His home is the car-choked streets of New York from Park Avenue to Harlem, the wooded hills of Appalachia, the brown-white sands of Miami Beach or the sun-splashed shore of Malibu — every state and territory is his own.

The American POW or MIA is every creed and color. He is a black man, white man, red, brown or yellow. His education ranges from the elementary school dropout of the ghetto to the high school graduate from suburbia. He could have worn the black gown and mortarboard of a graduate from USC, Harvard, "Ole Miss," Notre Dame, Purdue, Air Force Academy, West Point or Annapolis.

Back home his political philosophy may have been conservative or liberal. He may have voted Democratic, Republican or Independent—if indeed he was old enough to vote at all.

He is the son of a man who migrated from town to town picking grapes, or walked the halls of the Senate, or held a scalpel, or taught school. His father may have worn a badge, the eagle insignia of a colonel, gold stripes of an admiral, the chevrons of a sergeant, the blue suit of a banker—or the uniform of a serviceman now fighting in Southeast Asia.

He is the last of a dozen children. He has a family of his own or a girl who waits alone.

He is the teenager who left the drive-in hamburger stand for the rice paddy, or a career soldier with 25 years of service. His average age is 29 years.

Before volunteering or being drafted, he clerked in banks and grocery stores, sat at office desks, pressed parts in a giant factory or picked cotton and tobacco.

Serving with distinction during World War II, he knew later of Checkpoint CHARLIE. He waded ashore at Inchon, flew the Berlin Airlift, blockaded Cuba and advised in Thailand, Laos and the Republic of Vietnam. He has been in and out of prison camps in Germany, Japan or North Korea.

In Southeast Asia, he served aboard Navy patrol boats or carried a rifle as a Marine or Army infantryman. He flew helicopters, transport aircraft and fighters for the Air Force, Army, Marine Corps and Navy. As one of the nearly 1,600 POWs or MIAs he was shot down, ambushed, mined, cutoff or kidnapped. He has lived in captivity for as long as six years.

But, he continues to serve.

Despite deprivation and often inhumane treatment, he continues to serve—in solitary confinement, shackled, abused.

And, he keeps faith.

Refusing to participate in activities which might be harmful to his comrades, to himself or to the United States, he keeps his faith. Occasionally, but rarely, he returns to friendly lands and home.

He has won every combat decoration his country can bestow. He has been recommended for the Medal of Honor for extraordinary heroism. He has won the Air Force Cross, the Army Distinguished Service Cross, the Navy Cross, the Silver Star and the Legion of Merit.

His uniform is decorated with the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart.

The POW/MIA represents distinguished service in the cause of freedom. His unparalleled contributions, achievements, sacrifices and decorations span an entire generation and encompass the broad spectrum of our free enterprise system.

HE IS AMERICA!

BY MAJOR JIMMY K. KILBOURNE, HEADQUARTERS, USAF. REPRINTED BY PERMISSION OF AIRMAN, OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE U.S. AIR FORCE.

Improvement In Management Noted

Air Force Secretary Outlines 'Reliability' Concept

The Air Force has adopted a number of improved practices in the "management concept" field which are expected to provide greater reliability and subsequent mission success.

AS EXPLAINED by Air Force Secretary Robert C. Seamans Jr., reliability involves everyone and everything that goes into making a system operate as required—and it is this fact that is not fully appreciated by some outside the reliability field.

Speaking at an annual symposium on reliability before the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers in Washington, D.C., January 13, Secretary Seamans said he believed that a number of the improved practices that have been developed should help the Air Force achieve greater reliability.

"One of our major goals," he said, "is to provide adequate time in the development stage of programs to assure that problems are solved before production begins."

For example, in the Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) program, the Air Force is allowing two and one-half years at the start of the program to develop and test the look-down, overland radars—under operational conditions.

The Air Force is allowing an additional two years after testing the radars to insure that the rest of the avionics can function properly before it permits the start of production.

THE AIR FORCE is certain this more cautious approach to system acquisition will provide a technically advanced, more reliable, and less expensive system in the final AWACS configuration.

Secretary Seamans said he believes the "fly-before-buy" concept is bound to aid those in the reliability field who have been under pressure to speed up, pursue higher risk, or waive reliability demonstration tests to maintain what may have been a very optimistic production schedule.

He noted that this does not say that "we should not look for methods to shorten testing time by using new approaches to demonstrate reliability. However, it does say that we should be confident that a system committed to production is as ready as we can make it, within reasonable time and cost constraints."

Secretary Seamans sees the new management approach reducing costs which the Air Force experienced in the past as a result of placing too much emphasis upon the "low bid" concept.

In some cases, he said, this amounted to a "save now and pay later" program.

"WE HAVE FOUND that failure to expend one dollar during concept formulation can cost 10 dollars in engineering development, $100 in production, and $1,000 in the operational phase," he explained.

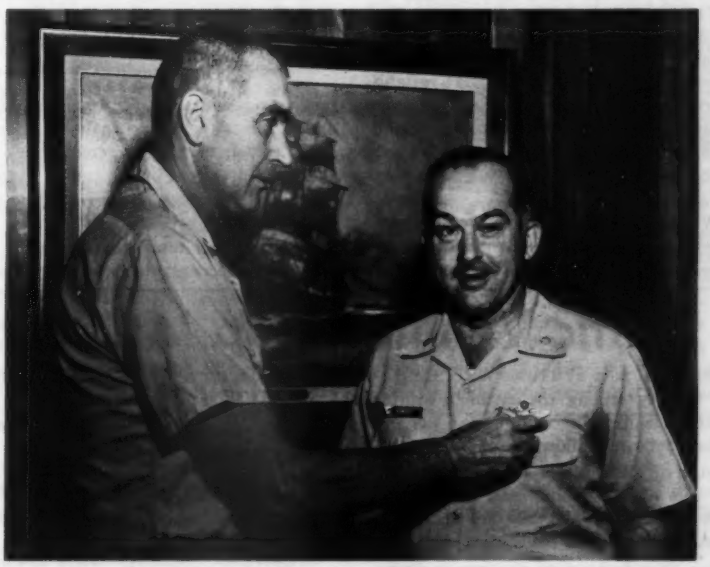
He said inadequate effort in the development phase has led to operational problems which were grossly different from those estimated when funds were committed for production.

In addition, he said, in some cases, "we experienced differences in excess of 10 to 1 between the predicted and achieved reliability and mean time before failure."

Secretary Seamans said there is still another way to improve reliability during the development stage. This would be to emphasize the need to evaluate the whole weapon system in its operational environment.

Explaining, he said, "we can test propulsions systems, aerodynamic models and electronic systems in wind tunnels

(Continued On Page Fourteen)



ADMIRAL PRESENTS AF WINGS—U.S. Air Force Major Brandy Brandon receives his Air Force Command Pilot wings from Rear Admiral D. W. Cooper, Commander of Carrier Division Nine on board the admiral's flagship, USS Ranger. At the time of presentation, Major Brandon was serving as 7th Air Force Liaison Officer assigned to RAdm. Cooper's staff in the Gulf of Tonkin. The major's parent organization is the 25th Tactical Fighter Squadron in the Republic of Vietnam.

AIR FORCE

(Continued From Page Thirteen)

and laboratories. We can determine many component problems and find solutions. Also, we can improve our knowledge of technology and increase our confidence that we know enough to successfully use it in a weapon system.

"But we finally have to integrate these components into a total system," he continued. "As the operational environment deviates from the test standard, it should not be surprising that reliability estimates suffer. We need to study the reliability of the entire integrated system before we are committed to quantity production, and I might point out . . . that this is the sort of program we are planning for the B-1 (aircraft).

"WE ARE GOING to build it as a prototype, and there will be a full year between first flight and final decision to go ahead with production. We are convinced that this will improve quality as well as reduce overall costs significantly."

Secretary Seamans suggested several key factors that should be kept in mind if better reliability is to be achieved. He said:

"Those of us who handle contracting and development management must realistically determine actual mission requirements and then insure that reliability requirements are specified. Mission requirements must be kept reasonably flexible during the experimental phase of the program until they can be established by actual test.

"We must also make sure that reliability and quality control funds are properly supplied, so that these programs receive adequate emphasis during design and production and include thorough qualification acceptance testing.

"Reliability engineers must establish clearly understood measures of possible error in their predictions.

"Operational management must provide effective controls to assess those deviations which are beyond acceptable limits. They need to correctly identify the causes of the deviations and then take proper action.

"All of us must sharpen the tools required to achieve improved reliability, and forge new tools where the need exists."

CONGRESSIONAL VISITOR. General William W. Momyer, Commander, Tactical Air Command, greets Senator Margaret Chase Smith at Langley AFB, Va., January 29. The Republican Senator from Maine, who serves as Minority Leader for the Senate Armed Services Committee, visited the Tactical Air Command Headquarters as part of a three-day trip to major air command headquarters. At Langley, Senator Smith met with Gen. Momyer and was briefed on the mission and operations of TAC.

Traffic Volume Drop In 1970 Noted At Travis

The aerial port at Travis AFB, Calif., busiest and largest airport facility among the nation's military bases, last year experienced a drop in volume for the first year since the start of the Vietnam buildup in 1964.

Total of passengers handled through the base terminal in 1970 was 1,067,184 compared to 1,276,165 in 1969. This reflected a drop of more than 200,000 from the previous year, which recorded the highest passenger total in the seven-year period.

Cargo handled in 1970 at Travis AFB also declined sharply, 169,820 tons compared to 232,093 tons in 1969. Peak year for cargo airlifted from Travis AFB was 1967, with a total of 254,462 tons.

Observers attributed the decreases to a "wind down" of American military forces in Southeast Asia which was accelerated in the last half of 1970, and increased activity at two other West Coast ports of the Military Airlift Command. These are McChord AFB, Wash., and Norton AFB, Calif.

Dating from 1964, the year of the Gulf of Tonkin incident, the passenger totals through the Travis terminal were 509,971, 1964; 666,479, 1965; 1,023,504, 1966; 1,147,745, 1967, and 1,274,620, 1968.

COMMANDERS DIGEST

THIS PUBLICATION CONTAINS OFFICIAL INFORMATION, NEWS AND POLICY, DIRECT FROM WASHINGTON AUTHORIZED SOURCES.

Editor: John R. German

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Selective Service System Spells Out Draft Proposals

The following background information on proposed Selective Service legislation was released January 28, after President Nixon's message to the 92nd Congress on that date, from Selective Service System National Headquarters in Washington, D.C.:

(SEE STORY ON PAGE ONE)

The President's request for only a two year extension of his authority to induct demonstrates the Administration's determination to reach the announced goal of attaining a zero draft call by July 1, 1973, the date the proposed extension would run out. Since 1951 Congress has customarily extended induction authority for intervals of four years.

What this means to the two million young men who reach draft age each year is that their vulnerability to the draft will continue to be determined by the random sequence drawing and that those men with low numbers drawn in the annual lottery will be called to meet the needed draft calls for two more years commencing July 1, 1971.

Following the phase out of the draft, manpower needs will be filled by volunteers. The Selective Service System would be geared to a "standby" operation for processing registrants.

The President's request for legislation to permit the phasing out of undergraduate student deferments has gained the support of the National Security Council, the American Council on Education and Selective Service Youth Advisory Committees.

College Deferments

In addition to his request regarding undergraduate deferments, the President is also requesting the authority to phase out exemptions for divinity school students. If undergraduate deferments are ended, the President proposes to phase out deferments for students in junior colleges, apprentice programs and technical training schools.

A separate proposal, if granted, would replace the deferment for high school students who are called for induction with a postponement of induction. This change is simply for administrative purposes and would not alter the relationship of high school students to the draft.

A chart on how these actions will affect individual registrants is available. As proposed by the President last year, the cutoff date for eligibility for undergraduate student deferments would be April 23, 1970. Students in college prior to that date would retain eligibility for student deferments. Those who entered college after April 23, 1970 would have their deferments canceled.

During the phase out period of these deferments, it is expected that the available manpower pool will be somewhat larger. In addition to graduates and dropouts entering the pool of available manpower, college freshmen who lose their deferments will also become available. In 1971, the pool should be slightly larger, with more significant increases in 1972 and 1973. The increased size of the draft pool will reduce the number of lottery numbers called and more equally spread liability to the draft. College men will no longer be able to wait and choose their year to join the pool and thus will more equally share the responsibility of military service with those who do not pursue a higher education.

Related Factors

Enrollment at colleges and universities is not expected to drop significantly over the next two years as a result of the end of student deferments and should not work a hardship on the administration of such institutions. Factors relating to this observation include:

- Anticipated reduced draft calls will limit the number of men to be inducted.
- Almost all draft eligible sophomores, juniors and seniors this academic year and almost all draft eligible juniors and seniors in the next academic year will continue to be deferred since they met the qualifications for such deferments prior to April 23, 1970.
- Recognizing that over 40 per cent of today's college students are women, that only 50 percent of college-age men will be found qualified for military service, and that ROTC students and young men enrolled in other officer training programs will not be draft eligible, only a small percentage of college students will actually be drafted.

To equalize the military obligation among all students, divinity students will be treated the same as all other students except that the effective date terminating future deferments will be January 29, 1971 for divinity students and April 23, 1970 for all other students. Divinity students have the same opportunities as other registrants in applying for the remaining available classifications, including hardship and conscientious objector classifications.

Lottery Numbers

The uniform national call requested by the President on April 23, 1970 and again today, in effect means that all local boards will be reaching the same lottery number at approximately the same time. No local board will be required or allowed to induct a man with a lottery number higher than that reached by other local boards.

As before, local boards will be assigned quotas. The uniform call will assure that the same numbers will be reached throughout the country at approximately the same time. This in no way limits the responsibility of the local board to determine which men are available for induction. It will however, permit the lottery system to function in a more understandable and equitable manner.

Two Admirals Named To Top Posts

Two Navy rear admirals have been nominated by President Nixon to positions with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

According to a White House statement, Rear Admiral Don A. Jones, former Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Environmental Science Services Administration (ESSA), was nominated Director of the National Ocean Survey, NOAA; Rear Admiral Harley D. Nygren was nominated for the post of Director of the NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps.

Both men have been serving in acting capacities of the positions since the abolishment of ESSA last October when, under the provisions of the Reorganization Plan No. 4 of that year, NOAA was established as a function of the Commerce Department.

New Command Assignment Given History-Making Astronaut Aldrin

Air Force Colonel Edwin E. Aldrin Jr., who as an Apollo XI astronaut was on the first crew to land on the moon, will return to the Air Force in July 1971.

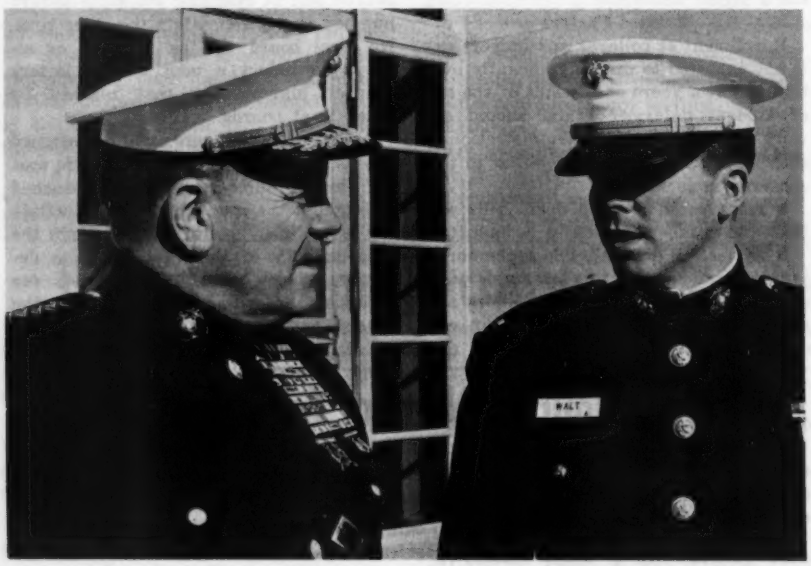
Col. Aldrin will assume command of the Air Force Systems Command's Aerospace Research Pilot School at Edwards AFB, Calif., the only school in the free world that offers a formal course in space research pilot training. He is presently working on the design definition of the space shuttle.

He was assigned to duty with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) in January 1964 as an astronaut trainee.

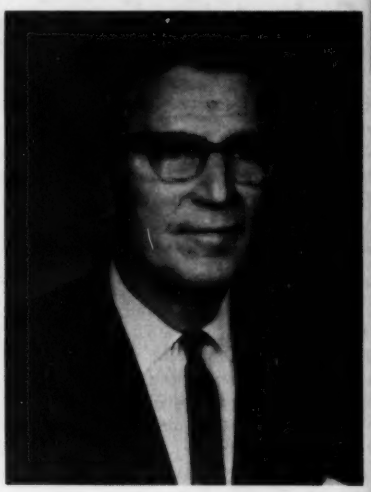
He holds a bachelor of science degree from the U. S. Military Academy and a doctor of science degree from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, plus numerous honorary doctorate degrees.

Col. Aldrin's awards and honors include the Presidential Medal for Freedom (1969), the NASA Distinguished Service Medal, the NASA Exceptional Service Medal, the Air Force Distinguished Service Medal, the Air Force Distinguished Flying Cross with one oak leaf cluster, the Air Medal with two oak leaf clusters, the Air Force Commendation Medal, the Air Force Command Pilot Astronaut Wings, and the NASA Group Achievement Award for Rendezvous Operations Planning Team.

He is the son of Colonel Edwin E. Aldrin, USAF, Ret., of Brielle, N.J., and the late Mrs. Marion Moon Aldrin. A native of Montclair, N.J., Col. Aldrin married the former Joan A Archer of Ho Ho Kus, N.J. They have three children: J. Michael, Janice R., and Andrew J.



PROUD TRADITION—General Lewis W. Walt, Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps, congratulates his son, Lawrence, upon the lieutenant's graduation from basic Marine officer training at Quantico, Va., January 28. General Walt retired from the Marine Corps the following day after more than 35 years' service. (U.S. Marine Corps Photo)



Education Fund Honors Late Defense Educator

A continuing educational fund in the name of the late Dr. Lynn M. Bartlett, a former Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Education who died last November, has been established at the University of Michigan's School of Education.

The Bartlett Education Fund, suggested by Wilbur Cohen, former Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, will provide scholarship loans for students and assist in experimental programs to improve various aspects of education.

Dr. Bartlett was appointed from his Defense position to Assistant Secretary of Education (HEW) in 1968. He died in Washington, D.C., at the age of 66.

Receiving his Ph.D., degree from the University of Michigan, he joined the Detroit public schools system and in 1957 was elected Michigan state superintendent for education. He held this office until 1965 when he became head of the "world's largest school system," for members and dependents of the U.S. Armed Forces.

All persons interested in contributing to the fund should address correspondence to: The Dr. Lynn M. Bartlett Educational Fund, University of Michigan Gift Receiving Office, 452 Michigan Union Building, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104.

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